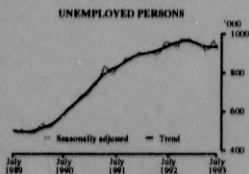
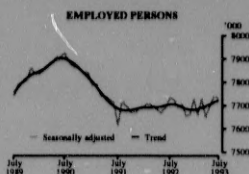


# Statistics Weekly

Thursday, 19 August 1993

## *The week in statistics ...*

<input type="checkbox"/> Employment trend increasing slowly	2
<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial production turnaround	3
<input type="checkbox"/> Business investment still flat	4
<input type="checkbox"/> Housing finance shows signs of peaking	4
<input type="checkbox"/> Small increase in prices of manufactured goods	5
<input type="checkbox"/> Daughters leave home earlier	6
<input type="checkbox"/> Wheat, sheep help agricultural commodities bounce back ...	7
<input type="checkbox"/> ... after two poor years	8
<input type="checkbox"/> This week in brief ...	8
<input type="checkbox"/> Patterns of fertility in 1992	10
<input type="checkbox"/> Expected releases over the fortnight to 31 August	11
<input type="checkbox"/> Selected releases: 11 to 17 August	11
<input type="checkbox"/> The latest ... — key national/State indicators	12



## Employment trend increasing slowly

The provisional trend estimate of total employment increased in July 1993 for the sixth successive month. The trend in full-time employment has been increasing since October 1992, although the rate of increase has slowed in recent months. Trend estimates of unemployment are flat while the trend unemployment rate and the trend participation rate remained unchanged in July 1993 at 10.8 per cent and 62.4 per cent respectively.

### Employment

The July 1993 seasonally adjusted estimate of employed persons was 7,735,100, virtually unchanged since June 1993. Full-time employment decreased by 37,400 to 5,917,800 while the number of persons employed part time rose by 36,600 to 1,817,300. The number of males employed full time fell by 15,200 to 4,016,800 and female full-time employment fell by 22,200 to 1,901,100. Male and female part-time employment increased by 20,200 and 16,400 respectively.

### Unemployment

The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployed persons in July 1993 was 924,300, a decrease of 42,100 since June 1993. The number of unemployed persons seeking full-time work decreased by 36,100 to 774,700. The number of males seeking full-time employment decreased by 28,500 to 517,900 while the number of females seeking full-time work fell slightly to 256,800. The seasonally adjusted estimate of unemployed persons seeking part-time work fell by 6,000 to 149,600, with a decrease of 8,000 in the number of males seeking part-time work.

### Unemployment rate

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the unemployment rate in July 1993 was 10.7 per cent a fall of 0.4 percentage points since June 1993. For males, the unemployment rate fell by 0.7 percentage points to 11.2 per cent, while for females, the unemployment rate fell slightly to 9.9 per cent.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ESTIMATES  
Seasonally adjusted

	Employed				Unemployment rate — per cent —	Participation rate
	Full-time workers	Part-time workers	Total	Unem- ployed		
	— '000 —					
1993						
January	5,903.7	1,822.3	7,726.1	954.0	11.0	62.9
February	5,893.8	1,765.4	7,659.2	956.3	11.1	62.4
March	5,940.9	1,786.4	7,727.3	941.3	10.9	62.7
April	5,904.5	1,747.5	7,652.0	914.2	10.7	61.9
May	5,915.1	1,781.8	7,696.9	924.8	10.7	62.2
June	5,955.2	1,780.8	7,736.0	966.4	11.1	62.8
July	5,917.8	1,817.3	7,735.1	924.3	10.7	62.4

## Participation rate

The seasonally adjusted estimate of the labour force participation rate for July 1993 fell by 0.4 percentage points to 62.4 per cent. For males, the participation rate fell by 0.5 percentage points to 73.7 per cent and for females, the participation rate fell by 0.2 percentage points to 51.4 per cent.

For further information, order the publication *The Labour Force, Australia, Preliminary* (6202.0), or contact Heather Crawford on (06) 252 6525.

## Industrial production turnaround

Accelerating growth in the trend estimate of industrial production has confirmed a gradual turnaround during 1992-93, following a period of decline over the two years to March 1992.

The trend grew by 1.8 per cent in the June quarter, following growth of 1.6 per cent in the March quarter, 0.8 per cent in the December quarter 1992, and is now 4.4 per cent above the June quarter 1992 estimate.

The industrial sector covers mining, manufacturing, and utilities (electricity, gas and water), but is dominated by movements in the manufacturing industry. In the latest quarter all three of the component series, mining, manufacturing and utilities, showed trend growth.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES  
Trend estimates, June quarter 1993  
Percentage change

	From previous quarter	From corresponding quarter of previous year
Mining (excluding services to mining)	1.0	-0.1
Manufacturing	2.0	6.2
Electricity, gas and water	1.9	3.2
<b>Total industrial production</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>

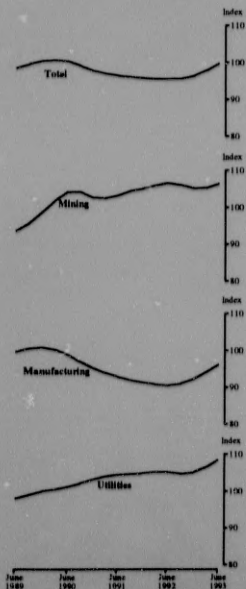
In the June quarter 1993, the trend in the index of manufacturing production grew for the fourth successive quarter, indicating a recovery from the turning point in the June quarter 1992.

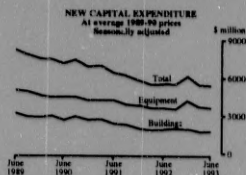
Within the manufacturing industry, growth in the trend of gross product over recent quarters has been shown by: food, beverages and tobacco; clothing and footwear; wood, wood products and furniture; non-metallic mineral products; basic metal products; fabricated metal products; transport equipment; and miscellaneous manufacturing. For textiles the trend in production has fallen. For paper, printing and publishing; chemical, petroleum and coal products; and other machinery and equipment, the trend remains flat.

The trend in the index of mining production has now grown weakly over the last two quarters following two quarters of weak decline. Utilities recorded moderate growth in the June quarter 1993 after weaker growth in the previous quarter.

For further information, order the publication *Quarterly Indexes of Industrial Production, Australia* (8125.0), or contact Mal Lawrie on (06) 252 7421.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION  
Trend estimates at average 1989-90 prices





## Business investment still flat

Total private new capital expenditure fell by 1 per cent in the June quarter 1993 in seasonally adjusted constant price terms. There was a 2 per cent increase in expenditure on buildings and a 3 per cent decline in expenditure on equipment.

The preliminary estimate for expenditure in the 1992-93 financial year is \$24,018 million. This represents a rise of 2 per cent over 1991-92. In constant price terms, however, expenditure was 1 per cent lower than for 1991-92.

**NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, JUNE QUARTER 1993**  
Seasonally adjusted at current prices  
Percentage change

	From previous quarter	1992-93 over 1991-92
Type of asset		
Buildings and structures	3	-9
Equipment, plant and machinery	-5	8
Total new capital expenditure	-3	2
Industry		
Mining	5	7
Manufacturing	8	2
Finance, property and business services	-6	-11
Other	-14	7

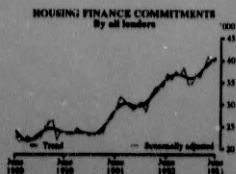
The latest, or third, estimate for expected expenditure in 1993-94 is \$23,598 million, almost the same as the corresponding expectation for 1992-93 from the June quarter 1992 survey. This is 10 per cent above the March quarter survey estimate and 16 per cent above the very low estimate from the December quarter survey.

For further information, order the publication *Private New Capital Expenditure, Australia, Preliminary (5625.0)*, or contact Bruce Jamieson on (06) 252 5611.

## Housing finance shows signs of peaking

The number of dwelling units for owner occupation for which finance was committed in June 1993, increased by 1.5 per cent over May according to the provisional trend estimate. The estimate was 12.9 per cent higher than that for June 1992.

This was the sixth successive monthly increase, but the rate of increase in the series has declined in recent months. A fall of 4.6 per cent or more in the seasonally adjusted estimate for July 1993 would see this trend reversed. The average monthly percentage change in the seasonally adjusted series, without regard to sign, is about 5 per cent.



The trend estimate for the category construction of dwellings showed a small decrease of 0.3 per cent in June 1993, bringing to an end the sustained upward trend which began in November 1991.

On the other hand, the two other housing categories — purchase of established dwellings and purchase of newly erected dwellings — recorded increases of 1.8 per cent and 3.4 per cent respectively. This was the sixth successive monthly increase for these two series.

HOUSING FINANCE, JUNE 1993  
Number of dwellings

	Established dwellings	Construction of dwellings	Newly erected dwellings	Total
% change from May 1993				
Trend	1.8	-0.3	3.4	1.5
Seasonally adjusted	1.7	-4.5	1.7	0.5
Unadjusted	8.0	0.6	11.7	6.7
% change from June 1992				
Trend	14.2	10.5	2.5	12.9
Seasonally adjusted	10.4	4.8	-5.3	8.5
Unadjusted	23.1	18.2	1.7	21.0

The seasonally adjusted estimate for the number of dwelling units financed in June 1993 increased by 0.5 per cent over May 1993 and was 8.5 per cent more than in June 1992. The unadjusted figures for the total number of dwelling units financed during the month of June was 43,344, an increase of 6.7 per cent on May 1993 and 21.0 per cent more than June 1992.

Of the total number of dwellings financed in June 1993, lending institutions reported that 15.3 per cent were being refinanced. The corresponding figure in June 1992 was 10.8 per cent.

For further information, order the publication *Housing Finance For Owner Occupation, Australia* (5609.0), or contact Mark Dennis on (06) 252 7117.

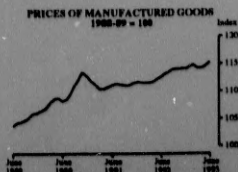
## Small increase in prices of manufactured goods

The price index of articles produced by manufacturing industry rose by 0.5 per cent in June 1993.

Price increases were recorded for about one-third of the items in the index. The main contributors to the increase were meat (excluding smallgoods and poultry), refined petroleum products and raw sugar.

These increases were partly offset by small price falls for about one-quarter of the items in the index.

*Continued ...*



The Manufacturing Division index increased by 2.3 per cent between June 1992 and June 1993.

PRICES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS, JUNE 1993  
Percentage change

Manufacturing sector	From previous month	From corresponding month of previous year
Food, beverages and tobacco	1.5	4.4
Transport equipment	0.0	3.1
Petroleum products	1.3	2.6
Other industrial machinery	-0.1	2.2
Clothing and footwear	0.1	1.2
Chemicals and chemical products	-0.5	0.0
Basic metal products	1.2	-0.1
Fabricated metal products	0.3	-0.1
Total manufacturing	0.5	2.3

For further information, order the publication *Price Indexes of Articles Produced by Manufacturing Industry, Australia* (6412.0), or contact Peter Cordy on (06) 252 5541.

## Daughters leave home earlier

Census data just published for South Australia show that daughters generally leave the family home earlier than sons.

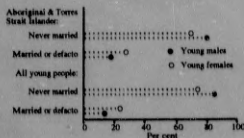
It showed that only 33 per cent of females aged 20 to 24 years were still living with their parents, compared with 47 per cent of males, at the time of the 1991 Census.

Of the females in this age group who had left the family home:

- ☐ 17 per cent were living with a partner and had children;
- ☐ 30 per cent were living with a partner but had no children;
- ☐ 8 per cent were living without a partner but had children;
- ☐ 19 per cent were sharing accommodation with people to whom they were unrelated;
- ☐ 8 per cent were living by themselves;
- ☐ 8 per cent were visiting the household where they were counted on census night;
- ☐ 3 per cent were counted in non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, hospitals etc.); and
- ☐ 6 per cent had other living arrangements.

While 47 per cent of females aged 20 to 24 years who had left home were living with a partner, only 32 per cent of the males were living with a partner.

MARITAL STATUS  
15 to 25 year-olds

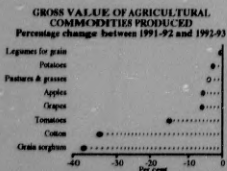
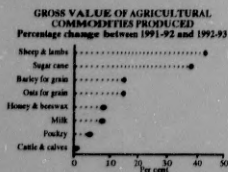


These facts are drawn from the recently published *South Australia's Young People* which contains a wealth of information on people aged 12 to 25 years. The publication is the fourth in a series, covering all States and Territories, being produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics under commission from the National Youth Affairs Research Scheme.

For further information, order the publication *South Australia's Young People* (4123.4), or contact Jeff Carlton on (08) 323 5374 or Chris Giddings on (08) 237 7483.

## Wheat, sheep help agricultural commodities bounce back ...

The preliminary estimate of gross value of agricultural commodities produced for 1992-93 was \$21,546.5 million, an increase of 3.3 per cent compared with 1991-92.



Total gross value of crops increased by 5.6 per cent. Of most significance was the value of wheat for grain which increased by 37.4 per cent to \$2,881.3 million due to an increase in production with the return to improved growing conditions particularly in Western Australia. Cotton fell in value because of a significant decrease in production in both New South Wales and Queensland due to dry conditions.

The gross value of livestock slaughtering and other disposals increased by 4.8 per cent. The value of sheep and lambs slaughtering was the largest contributor to this increase rising 43.0 per cent. This increase was mainly due to a significant increase (55.3%) in the average unit value of sheep and lambs slaughtered.

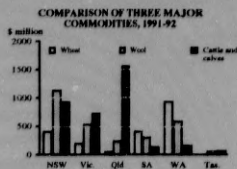
The total gross value of livestock products fell by 2.7 per cent. A 10 per cent fall in the gross value of wool due to a further reduction in the average price per kilo was the major reason for this decrease.

**GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED**  
\$ million

	1992-93	1991-92	Percentage change
Crops	10,417.8	9,865.7	5.6
Livestock slaughtering	6,012.8	5,738.1	4.8
Livestock products	5,102.5	5,244.0	-2.7
Total agriculture	21,546.5	20,861.3	3.3

New South Wales continued to make the highest contribution of any State by producing 26.9 per cent of the total value of Australian agricultural production in 1992-93 although the total gross value of agricultural commodities produced in that State remained virtually unchanged.

*Continued ...*



## ... after two poor years

The final estimate of the gross value of agricultural commodities produced for 1991-92 was \$20,861.3 million. This was 1.4 per cent lower than the 1990-91 figure, which in turn was more than 10 per cent down on the previous year.

The production of wheat decreased in 1991-92 by 29.9 per cent due to severe drought conditions prevailing in parts of the country. This was more than offset by an increase in market price and the gross value of wheat rose slightly. The production of sugar cane was also affected by the drought conditions and gross value fell 19.4 per cent to \$602.7 million.

The gross value of livestock slaughterings and other disposals marginally increased. The value of sheep and lambs slaughterings and other disposals increased by 26.5 per cent due to a significant increase in both the number of live sheep exported and their average unit value.

The gross value of livestock products decreased for 1991-92. The value of wool contributed largely to this decrease, falling for the third consecutive year to the lowest level since 1986-87. From its height in 1988-89, the value of total wool has decreased by 49.6 per cent.

The total gross value of the three largest commodities amounted to 42.6 per cent of the total gross value of agricultural production.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES PRODUCED  
\$ million

	1991-92	1990-91	Percentage change
Crops	9,865.7	9,074.6	8.7
Livestock slaughterings	5,738.1	5,721.0	0.3
Livestock products	5,244.0	6,354.3	-17.5
Total agriculture	20,861.3	21,158.5	-1.4

For further information, order the publications *Value of Principal Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia, Preliminary (7501.0)* and *Value of Agricultural Commodities Produced, Australia (7503.0)*, or contact Lorraine North on (06) 252 5347.

## This week in brief ...

### □ Wine sales

#### Domestic sales:

The trend in domestic sales of Australian wine by winemakers continues to show growth, with sales in June 1993 registering a 1.2 per cent increase over the previous month, the seventh consecutive monthly increase. However there are early signs that the trend growth is slowing. The 1.2 per cent increase in the trend between May and June follows increases of 1.7 per cent to May and 2.0 per cent to April 1993.

*Continued ...*

In seasonally adjusted terms, total domestic sales of Australian wine for June 1993 were 27.2 million litres, a decrease of 3.0 per cent on May 1993 but up 2.1 per cent on June 1992.

Using original data, domestic sales for June 1993 were 24.5 million litres, a decrease of 2.9 per cent on May 1993.

#### Exports:

A total of 12.1 million litres of wine was exported from Australia in May 1993, with a value of \$32.7 million. In terms of volume, exports are 37.4 per cent higher than in May 1992 and 46.1 per cent higher than for April 1993. Table wine represented 93.4 per cent of total exports in May 1993. Exports for the eleven months July 1992 to May 1993 were 89.8 million litres worth \$254.6 million, 31.4 per cent higher by volume and 19.9 per cent higher by value than for the corresponding period in 1991-92.

#### Imports:

Australia imported 0.6 million litres of wine with a value of \$3.7 million in May 1993. In the eleven months to May 1993, Australia imported 7.3 million litres of wine, a decrease of 1.0 million litres (12.3%) when compared with the same period in 1991-92.

*Source: Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers, June 1993 (8504.0).*

### ☐ Livestock and livestock products

Final results from the 1991-92 Agricultural Census show increases at the Australian level in numbers of beef cattle, pigs, and poultry while numbers of sheep and lambs declined. Beef cattle increased by 1.0 per cent to 21.4 million, with milk cattle steady at 2.4 million. The number of pigs increased by 10.3 per cent to 2.8 million, and chicken numbers rose 6.2 per cent to 55.7 million. Sheep and lamb numbers fell 9.2 per cent to 148.2 million, the lowest since 1986. The number of sheep shorn declined by 7.1 per cent to 141.9 million while the number of lambs shorn fell to 24.5 million, down 22.8 per cent, resulting in a fall in wool production of 12.7 per cent.

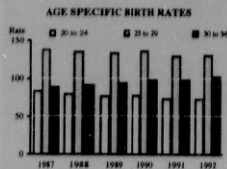
*Source: Livestock and Livestock Products, Australia, 1991-92 (7221.0).*

### ☐ Manufacturing industry, NSW

There were 10,173 establishments employing four or more persons (including those establishments with less than four persons employed that were part of multi-establishment businesses) operating in New South Wales at 30 June 1990. For the year 1989-90, these establishments employed 342,477 persons (average over the year) and recorded \$55,186.2 million in turnover and \$23,268.4 million in value added.

Only the items employment, wages and salaries and turnover were collected from single establishment businesses with less than four persons employed. These small businesses contributed marginally to total turnover (1.1%) and employment (2.6%) in the manufacturing industry in New South Wales in 1989-90. The only significant contribution they make is to the number of establishments (and the number of locations). At 30 June 1990, there were 4,064 such establishments, accounting for 28.5 per cent of the State total of 14,237.

*Source: Manufacturing Industry, New South Wales, 1989-90 (8221.1).*



## Patterns of fertility in 1992

The number of births registered in Australia in 1992 rose 3 per cent to 264,151 from 257,247 in 1991. There has been an increasing trend for births in Australia since 1980, coinciding with increasing numbers of women of reproductive age.

The total fertility rate (the number of children 1,000 women would expect to bear in their child-bearing lifetime) for 1992 was 1,895. This rate is only slightly lower than that recorded in 1981 (1,938) but considerably lower than the 1971 rate (2,945).

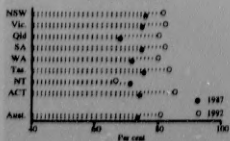
Variations in fertility levels were recorded between States and Territories and age groups. In 1992 the Northern Territory experienced the highest total fertility rate at 2,394 while South Australia experienced the lowest at 1,703. The trend for increased fertility in older women continued in 1992 with the rate for women in the 30 to 34 year age group (104.6) continuing to increase while that for women in the 20 to 24 year age group (74.9) continued to decline. Women in the 25 to 29 year age group remained the peak fertility group (132.6).

The age of parents at the birth of their child continued to increase in 1992.

### MEDIAN AGES OF PARENTS

	Median age (years)					
	Fathers of		Mothers of			All children
	Nuptial children of current marriage	Ex-nuptial children paternity acknowledged	First nuptial children of marriage	Nuptial children of current marriage	Ex-nuptial children	
1987	30.8	26.8	26.8	28.3	23.6	27.7
1988	31.0	27.0	27.1	28.6	23.7	27.9
1989	31.2	27.2	27.3	28.8	23.9	28.2
1990	31.4	27.3	27.6	29.0	24.0	28.3
1991	31.6	27.3	27.8	29.3	24.1	28.5
1992	31.8	27.4	28.0	29.5	24.3	28.7

### EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS WHERE PATERNITY WAS ACKNOWLEDGED



Of 198,002 nuptial confinements registered in 1992, 41 per cent were first births while a further 35 per cent were to mothers who had only one previous child. First-time mothers in older age groups tended to have been married longer before the birth than younger first-time mothers.

Ex-nuptial births represented 24 per cent (63,368) of all births registered in Australia in 1992. This represents a slight increase since 1991 (23%) and continues a long established upward trend. The proportion of ex-nuptial births where paternity was acknowledged has also continued to rise and in 1992 represented 81 per cent of all ex-nuptial births. In 1982, paternity was acknowledged in only 62 per cent of ex-nuptial births.

## Inquiries

The ABS supplies a wide range of statistical information:

- through its bookshops
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(including subscription)
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### Editor

Rad Leovic  
(06) 252 6104

## Order from the following:

### Expected releases over the fortnight to 31 August

- 18 Export Price Index, Australia, June 1993 (6405.0; \$8.20)
- 19 Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia, May 1993 (6302.0; \$12.70)  
Price Indexes of Materials Used in Manufacturing Industries, Australia, June 1993 (6411.0; \$10.70)  
Import Price Index, Australia, June 1993 (6414.0; \$8.20)
- 24 Stocks, Manufacturers' Sales and Expected Sales to June 1994, Australia, June Quarter 1993 (5629.0; \$10.70)
- 25 Manufacturing Production, Australia, July 1993, Preliminary (8301.0; \$10.70)  
Registrations of New Motor Vehicles, Australia, July 1993, Preliminary (9301.0; \$10.70)
- 26 Company Profits, Australia, June Quarter 1993 (5651.0; \$10.70)
- 30 Balance of Payments, Australia, July 1993 (5301.0; \$16.30)  
International Investment Position, Australia, June Quarter 1993 (5306.0; \$21.40)  
Building Approvals, Australia, July 1993 (8731.0; \$13.30)

## Selected releases: 11 to 17 August

### General

Monthly Summary of Statistics, Aust., August 1993 (1304.0; \$20.40)  
Regional Statistics, NSW, 1993 (1304.1; \$18.40)

### Social statistics

Law and Order, Qld, 1991-92 (4502.3; \$15.00)

### National accounts, Finance and Foreign trade

Budget Related Paper: National Income and Expenditure, 1992-93 (5213.0; \$10.20)

Balance of Payments, Aust., June Qtr 1993 (5302.0; \$21.40)

Foreign Trade, Aust.: Merchandise Imports, June Qtr 1993 (5435.0; \$19.40)

### Labour statistics and Prices

The Labour Force, Aust. — Preliminary Data on Floppy Disk, July 1993 (6271.0; \$66.30)

### Agriculture

Livestock and Livestock Products, Aust., 1991-92 (7221.0; \$21.40)

### Manufacturing, Mining, Energy, Service industries, Building and Construction

Sales of Australian Wine and Brandy by Winemakers, June 1993 (8504.0; \$10.70)

Manufacturing Industry, NSW, 1989-90 (8221.1; \$15.00)

Building Approvals, NSW, June 1993 (8731.1; \$10.70)

## Key national indicators

Key national indicators	Period	Units	Latest figure available		Percentage change (a) on	
			Original	Seasonally adjusted	Previous period	Corresponding period last year
<b>National accounts</b>						
Gross domestic product (GDP(A)) at 1989-90 prices	June qtr 93	\$m	n.a.	95,250	1.2	3.3
<b>International accounts</b>						
Balance on current account (b)	June 93	\$m	-1,364	-1,433	-8	-3
Balance on merchandise trade (b)	"	"	138	-180	—	—
Balance on goods and services (b)	"	"	-166	-310	-53	-37
Merchandise exports	"	"	5,099	5,039	-2	6
Merchandise imports	"	"	-4,961	-5,219	-1	11
Net foreign debt	31 Mar. 93	\$m	160,615	n.a.	-3.9	7.9
Net foreign liabilities	"	"	208,338	n.a.	-1.5	6.8
<b>Consumption and investment</b>						
Retail turnover at current prices	June 93	\$m	7,873	8,201	-1.2	4.0
New capital expenditure at 1989-90 prices	June qtr 93	"	6,034	5,788	-2.8	1.8
New motor vehicle registrations	June 93	no.	53,319	48,255	9.3	-2.6
<b>Production</b>						
Manufacturers' sales at 1989-90 prices	Mar. qtr 93	\$m	31,512	33,677	1.1	2.3
Dwelling unit approvals	June 93	no.	15,421	14,033	0.2	3.8
Building approvals	"	\$m	2,131	2,010	8.4	17.1
Building work done at 1989-90 prices	Mar. qtr 93	"	5,748	6,207	0.8	6.9
<b>Prices</b>						
Consumer price index	June qtr 93	1989-90 = 100.0	109.3	n.a.	0.4	1.9
Articles produced by manufacturing industry	June 93	1988-89 = 100.0	115.3	n.a.	0.5	2.3
Materials used in manufacturing industries (d)	May 93	1984-85 = 100.0	124.5	n.a.	-0.2	1.7
<b>Labour force and demography</b>						
Employed persons	July 93	'000	7,745.2	7,735.1	0.0	0.0
Participation rate †	"	%	62.3	62.4	-0.4	-1.0
Unemployment rate †	"	"	10.4	10.7	-0.4	-0.3
Job vacancies	May 93	'000	30.2	31.6	9.5	24.3
Average weekly overtime per employee	"	hours	1.18	1.20	3.5	8.4
Estimated resident population	Dec. qtr 92	million	17.6	n.a.	0.2	1.1
Short-term overseas visitor arrivals	Apr. 93	'000	226	241	-4.8	10.7
<b>Incomes</b>						
Company profits before income tax	Mar. qtr 93	\$m	3,850	4,887	23.9	36.9
Av. weekly earnings, full-time adults, ordinary time (d)	May qtr 93	\$	598.00	n.a.	0.7	1.8
<b>Financial markets</b>						
Interest rates (c) (monthly average)						
90-day bank bills †	June 93	% per annum	5.25	n.a.	0.10	-1.15
10-year Treasury bonds †	"	"	7.35	n.a.	-0.35	-1.55
Exchange rate — \$US	June 93	per \$A	0.6751	n.a.	-3	-11

(a) Based on seasonally adjusted figures where available. (b) For percentage changes, a minus sign indicates an increase in the deficit; no sign means a decrease in the deficit or an increase in the surplus. (c) Source: Reserve Bank of Australia. (d) Later figures expected to be released Thursday, 19 August 1993.  
NOTES: † = change is shown in terms of percentage points. n.a. = not available.

Percentage change from same period previous year

## Key State indicators

	Period	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
New capital expenditure*	Mar. qtr 93	6.6	2.7	-14.0	2.2	31.5	1.0	n.a.	n.a.	3.2
Retail turnover (trend estimate)†	June 93	-0.5	6.0	5.4	3.0	11.5	0.8	n.a.	8.9	3.6
New motor vehicle registrations†	June 93	-23.1	6.6	20.1	3.2	28.6	1.5	42.9	-16.5	-2.6
Number of dwelling unit approvals*	June 93	-5.3	3.8	13.7	-8.0	14.1	-3.3	141.0	-15.3	3.8
Value of total building work done	Mar. qtr 93	3.2	2.0	16.0	0.8	35.9	-0.5	-10.8	-6.2	7.5
Employed persons*	July 93	-1.7	-1.3	2.3	1.4	3.6	0.2	-3.0	4.4	0.0
Capital city consumer price index	June qtr 93	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.7	1.1	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.9
Av. weekly earnings (full-time adult ordinary time)	Feb. qtr 93	-1.5	1.8	3.2	1.7	0.3	2.7	4.2	3.2	0.8
Population	Dec. qtr 92	0.9	0.5	2.5	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.1
Room nights in licensed hotels and motels, etc.	Mar. qtr 93	6.7	2.3	14.1	-2.5	2.1	10.5	6.1	14.6	7.0

\* Seasonally adjusted except for NT and ACT. † Seasonally adjusted except for Tas., NT and ACT.

Figures have been taken from a variety of ABS publications. Copies may be obtained from Information Services (see page 11). Some of the figures shown are preliminary, some final, and some are revisions of previously published figures. Users should check the latest relevant publication or with the ABS Information Services if the status of the statistic is important. The ABS should be acknowledged as the source when reproducing or quoting any part of this publication.

